televen parties had died away-the Democraa had mumphed in the establishment of free vale and the sub-treasury, and the overthrow of me Bank. It was well to have new questions in ole to have new triumphs. The prominent for decision was the justice of he Mexican war. This he took for granted because the God of Battiles had pronounced in fatotal out victorious arms. The righteousness of the war, to the extent of remuneration for the past and recurity for the future must and would be maintained. This involved the acquisition of additional territory. The Democracy as procomme pained had it in charge to extend one seconds wherever the principles of our liberty can be established in republican forms. He say langer in the ultimate entire annexation of Mexico, though he had never advocated it. He vasin favor of treating them as a conquered peoic instructing them in the arts of free govern ment, protecting them as guardians and admit tag them to participation in our confederacy of son as they should become qualified. (Immens applause.) He was decidedly in favor of the unneliate appropriation of the wilderness term tors on our bonders, and the donation of a suffi cancy of the public domain to attract and repay emigration from the old and thickly populated States of the confederacy.

The committee reported upon the credentials delerates-giving Mr. Communiter, the only deleate from South Carolina-nine votes. There was some scooling about the Palmetto State. the man nine votes! But Carolina carried ad chosen. he day. The report was adopted. Then came the amustice or organization, and the following centionen were deciated the permanent officers

President. ANDRES STREET, of Virginia. Vice Presidents.

Mr.-Root, P. Dunlap, Ala.-Jno. A. Winston Y H .- John H. Steel. Flo.-J. C. McGehee. Man -C. W. Chapia, Miss.-P. Eilis. La. -S. W. Downs. ft.-Ira Davis. f. L.-B. B. Thurston, Ark.-A. T. Rainey. ess. - Isaac Toncey. Ms. - Gus. M. Bowers. Tenn.-Thos. Martin. X J-Garrett D. Wall, Kg. -Lewis Saunders. June.-James Clarke. Pett.-J. G. Jones. -Sam. P. Davis. Wig.-J. P. Helfenstein MI.-B. C. Howard. Ill.-R. W. English. Ju.-E. G. English. N.C.-W. N. Edwards, Ohio.-John Carwell, C.-J C Commander Teras.-Thos. J. Rusk z - C. McDonald. Mich .- A. E. Wing. Fur Secretaries.

Ma-Samuel Treat. N. H.-John S. Wells. Ohin.-J. W. McCorkle Tenn.-C. G. Eastman. n Dencan. Conn .- J. C. Holland. Pent -John Miller, fe -John R. Jones.

May 23. The Convention met, and the que ton which had vexed it from the start came up e which there being two, (Baraberners and Hendred set of the New York delegates was enstied to a seat. Various plans were proposed to settle the difficulty. One was to pledge all the relegates to support the nominees of the Convention. But it was referred to a committee, and that committee reported in favor of the But on May the 24th, or the third day, the con

est began. Senator Dickinson, (old Hunker) oened. His ground was, that it was the duty delegates to sustain party nominations. as the true and only test. If any other were dopted, no nomination would be worth a straw, Mr. Smith, (Barnburner) replied, and repudiated scomfully, so service a test. The question was, who had a right to represent New York one? An effort had been made to identify then with political abolitionists. The Barnburner were for the compromises of the Constitution at against all extension of slavery.

He was answered by an Old Hunker, Mr forms, who simply recapitulated Senator Dickenson's argument.

Passton Kino rejoined. His speech was bold and effective. He said the question was not one f technicality, but one of principle, fundamental. It is whether those who advocate freedom in the National Territories are Democrats. For the test, if applied, would exclude all such --Ohio had declared for freedom in national terriories. So had New Hampshire. Were they to te disfrauchised Ten States had affirmed the principle. Were they to be undemocratised? The principle contended for was avowed by Thomas Jefferson. It was vital. He would not set the Barnburners on this ground, and you break up the Democratic party.

C. C. CAMBRELING concluded, on the part of the New York Delegates.

Mr. Yancer of Alabama, here declared against the Barnburners. They adopted the Wilmot scrats. Neither the General Government, nor Territories? the people of the territory, had a right to exlade siaveholders. He was for the exclusion

mission of the Hunkers, upon the ground that twee their right. He would not exclude the notions. That would be impolitic and despotic. Nor did he agree with Mr. Yancey in theory.

the whole matter back to the people of New

Judge STRANGE of North Carolina, oppos should not introduce it. It was unwise, impol- have a guaranty. itie. They were in a minority in the countryand weakened the position of the Democracy in the Free States, and forced them to take positions which they could not maintain. These Free States do not love slavery. It would be ground that they were for the Wilmot Proviso. to admit both delegates, and resulted as follows: of his theory, and Mr. Bayly's replies: Arrs-Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, Massa-chesetts 11, Rhode Island 2. Connecticut 6, N. had not taken such a position as that the Con-

The amendment was carried by one majority. But this is not conclusive, as an amendment to an amendment to an original proposition. Still the vote is important, and shows the

shades of opinion in the South. Analyze it. Ayes. Nays. From the Free States, " Slave "

set given us very good examples at Thermopanism [a fact,] had suffered delegat at Thermopanism [a fact,] had suffered delegat at Thermopanism [a fact,] had suffered delegates. Two further votes were taken to perfect the matter—the last being 133 to of the law. That was the way slavery exists; en to perfect the matter—the last being 133 to and if it be such an enormity as gentlemen pre-118. The barnburners had friends there; those tended, let them unmake the bargain which was Cerro Gordo, &c., because we recognized pothe deributions—our soldiers who were not friends feared them; the growing respect for anti-slavery sentiment, too, made even the hotter deligates of the South constant to an example of the country. This doctrine even the hotter deligates of the South constant to an example of the country. This doctrine even the hotter deligates of the South constant to a successful admits an example of the successful admits the moral government of the unitended, let them unmake the bargain which was made by the founders of the Kepublic, and not imagine that the moral government of the unitended, let them unmake the bargain which was made by the founders of the Kepublic, and not imagine that the moral government of the unitended, let them unmake the bargain which was made by the founders of the Kepublic, and not imagine that the moral government of the unitended, let them unmake the bargain which was made by the founders of the Kepublic, and not imagine that the moral government of the unitended, let them unmake the bargain which was made by the founders of the Kepublic, and not imagine that the moral government of the unitended, let them unmake the bargain which was made by the founders of the Kepublic, and not imagine that the moral government of the unitended, let them unmake the bargain which was made to the founders of the Kepublic, and not imagine that the moral government of the unitended, let them unmake the bargain which was made to the founders of the Kepublic, and not imagine that the moral government of the unitended the founders of the Kepublic, and not imagine that the moral government of the unitended the founders of the country. of the honor of the country.

The foundation of our Union and applied paratively, quite moderate. Senator Hannegun tained that slavery came into the land like Inmoved to give the Hunkers the exclusive power dia-rubber, or any to vote for New York. The convention said acquiesced in it. Let them, then, dissolve their no-ayes 157, noes 95-on a motion to lay upon honest mea; but, he repeated, let them not im-

But now came the rote for the Presidential candidate. Yet Mr. Yaxey demanded a platorm. He had no idea of letting the democracy off; it must adopt the Carolina and Alabama creed. It must say, that neither Congress nor the people of a territory had any right to prohibit stavery, But Democracy said no, with emphasis. Mr. Yaxev had only some 21 to stand by him.

The ballotings then commenced, and resulte in the nomination of Gen. Cass.

Worth, Calhoun, Woodbury, Buchanan, Dillier, Car.

Opportunity was then given to all the State to change their vote so as to make the noming tion unanimous, which was done, with the exception of Alabama, which gave four votes for Buchanen, and five for Woodbury, and would decirine. Who, then, was to decide? The gen-

Mr. R. B. Thompson, of New Jersey, rose t say, that as an American gentleman, he could tell him how it was to be? Who could tell how not recognize or associate with a Wilmot Proviso man. He was very apologetic to the South. Senator Dickinson made a speech-the Barnburners left the Convention, making their protest, and the Hunkers were made delegates.

It was then resolved to proceed to the nomi ation of Vice President, and Gens. Butler, Quit man, B. C. Howard, of Md., and Messrs. J. Y Mason, W. R. King, and J. J. McKay, were put in nomination. There were but two bullotings, when Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Ky., was declar-

The vote stood as follows:

Butler, Quitnian, Mason, King, McKay, Davis Miss 74 24 24 13 62 5 8 11 14 166 Before the result of the second ballot wa

clared, the vote was made manimous. The resolutions of the Convention we w give in our next.

Slavery Debate Queer Notion

Give us your ultra, after all. He makes, it variably, a clean breast of it-sweeps away facts, decisions, convictions, as a lusty house neid would cobwels in the parlor.

Now, here is Mr. Woodward, member Congress from South Carolina, who cares no more about dividing a slave than he would a sum in arithmetic. What is a slave? some one asked. "For representation and taxation, threefifths was property and man together; the rest, aonentity," was the reply. We knew this gentleman in earlier days, as a dreamy metaphysician: what he is now, we know not

as well call tobacco, or rice, or a steambout an institution." "It is a fact." If dominis Sampson had heard that, he would have exclaimed "prodigious" with a vengeance! What! because you hold slaves to be property, therefore. all men are in error in calling slavery an justitution! Because, according to your theory. "slavery exists as property," and "the notion of property is in opposition to communism," therefore, it is to be designated as we designate obseco, rice, cotton, and steamboats!

But we said there was a debate, and this time nainly between ultras of the South-Mr. Bayley of Va. and Mr. Woodward of South Caroli-The latter was for the extreme Southern platform-all territories are common propertytherefore, the slaveholder can take his slaves there if he pleases. If we acquire Canada, he on go there, no matter what the people say or eclare. If we take the whole of Mexico, he can go there, no matter what Congress decrees. or the Mexicans may affirm. Oregon, California, all -all must bend before this fixed rule of that slavery existed without legislation, did the right. The South wants more room, and must have it-more land, contiguous land, and must have it; no crowded population for her; and it was for Congress to affirm this right, not the Judiciary. At this point-

Mr. BRODHEAD (the floor being yielder) would like to know from the gentleman from South Carolina whether this Congress could add to or take from the constitutional power and rights of slaveholders? If they had the constitutional right to go into new Territories and hold their slaves, that power would be given to them by the Judiciary deciding upon the Constitution.

Mr. Woodward said he was coming to that point. How did the Judiciary get there? What Judiciary did his friend from Pennsylvania mean? The courts of the United States? They could only get there passing the Constitution abindon it. Nor would the Free States. Re- and the laws; they could only take jurisdiction of cases arising under the laws of this Government, made through its functionaries -- the Lagislature or the the treaty-making power.

Mr. BAYLY wished to be allowed to ask a single question, and (the floor being yielded) in quired if his friend from South Coroling meant to maintain the proposition that the Congress of the United States could pass a law or legislate in Proviso. That prevented them from being Dem- any manner upon the subject of slavery in the

Mr. WOODWARD replied in the negative, and asked how the court could get jurisdiction? Mr. Bavi.v. Is not the Constitution of th nited States the supreme law of the land; and is not it part of the law which the Jadiciary must administer?

Mr. WOODWARD. Exactly so. But if the is no constitutional establishment of slavery in Estuburners on account of their anti-slavery the Territories, which no one contends, and there is no law for this purpose, how does your or a slave territory, was an entirely different court get jurisdiction of the case?

They were told that slavery existed by the The people of a new territory could admit, or laws of the Territories; and who was the Judge of the laws of the Territories but the Judiciary Mr. Thompson of N. Jersey, wished to refer the whole matter back to the people of Name of Name and State of the lished it. The issue had been made, whether it enable a master to remove to either of the slavery exists without the Constitution, and without the laws. If it did, it exists by local Mr. Yancey's views earnestly. Southern men mined by the local Judiciary. Now, he asked should not agitate the question of slavery. They subject as he was would stand by him, he would

These questions staggered Mr. Woodward is a minority in the world. Slaveholders were He was posed. He felt keenly, that his friend safe if prudent. But their "exacting" course Bayly should use him so. But he waived the judicial point-(that was wise)-said he would discuss that hereafter--(rather think he will not though)-and declared that the question, wheth- States; for it was expressly provided that the Su- ate cruise er slaves could be taken into territories, or preme Court shall have jurisdiction in such whether the people of those territories could lefital, then, to reject the Barnburners upon the whether the people of those territories could legalize or establish slavery, were questions for State. Others spoke, but the question was taken first Congress. Hear him, then, in full explanation

because 7, Delaware 1, Maryland 2, Texas 4, Tennesses 9, Kentucky 10, Ohio 14, Indiana 7, Illianois 9, Iowa 4, Missouri I, Pennsylvania 19

Total 126.

had not taken such a position as that the Constitution of the United States creates a avery in a fact. It is not created. If his friend and Penn y Penn appointed Chief Justice.

Later of the Constitution of the United States creates a avery in a fact. It is not created. If his friend and Penn y Penn appointed Chief Justice. Nave-Massachusetts 1, Rhode Island 2, Vermont 1, Delaware 2, Maryland 5, North Carolina 14, South Carolina 9, Georgia 10, Florida 3, Alabama 9, Mississippi 6, Arkanass 3, Tennessee 4, Kentucky 2, Ohio 9, Indiana 5, Michigan 5, Mississippi 6, Virginia 17, Pennsylvania 7. To-tal 225.

The seattle of this friend would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of this friend would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the first field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. A great of the field would include him he would explain. The great of the field would include h it. The notion they had of property would not permit them to call it an institution of the Sepate. permit them to call it an institution. The no-tion of property was an idea in opposition to communism; that is, the idea by which one man Michigan voted as she did, because the Barn-

of the Democratic party invincible if it ad | burners would defeat Case. But Texas! her vote | astablish awaarship. He asserted, then, that it was a false proposition to call slavery an insti-tation. They might as well call wagons or ships Well, by resolution, or amendment to an or boats institutions. It was a matter of fact, amendment, the convention voted to admit both existing as a fact previous to the Constitution, other article, and they all agine that the moral government of the universe will admit bad faith, treachery, and fraud, as an

excuse for the sin of slavery.

He did not make this a political question The question was not simply what action this Gevernment could take on it. But if slavery does exist in the Territories without legislation on the part of Congress or the Territories -if be true, or if it be probable, that we are at the mercy of a judicature in California, he want He wanted to know it from the be ginning. He wanted to know what interest was to have in our conquests. He desired that Jetide, with a full knowledge of the subject whether they would go to war if they were have no share in the conquests which the war 133 should bring to us.

Mr. Bayly.-The gentleman had admitted that Congress could not decide it, and therefore so law was to do it. The gentleman from South Curolina said slavery was a fact, and that would exist as a fact in the territories which o may acquire. Well, but the gentleman knew that there were some others and some of them theman from South Carolina insisted on know ing beforehand how it was to be; but who could would even probably be? The gentleman who propounded the question was a lawyer of learn ing and talent; he said that slavery will exist why, then, could be not trust the courts to decide it? Would be insist that the courts should secide the question before it was before them It must be referred to the courts, and nowher else, for there was no other tribunal to decide The gentleman asked how the question was to be got before the courts, and he (Mr. B.) would tell him precisely how he might get it there.
Mr. Woodward explained. He was unde

stood to say that he never would make a ca for the courts under such circumstances.

Mr. Bayıx would nevertheless tell the gentheman how it would come before the courts, an if it came not there at all, it would remain most question to the end of time. A slave i found in California. A master carries his there. When he gets there, it is found by son gentleman who differs from the gentlemen from South Carolina, that, inasmuch as slavery die not exist there when the territory was acquied, until laws were passed to recognise it, h was free. The slave then refuses to work for his master; the master corrects him; he brings his action for assault and battery; the most pleads that it was moderate correction, which he had a right to inflict on his servant; the plea is demarred to, and the court has to dee whether slavery exists there or not. That wa precisely the manner in which the question ould be brought before the courts.

Mr. Woodware had never felt any difficulty in seeing how to form a plea; but never vonture to make such a case. Mr. Barry would put it to the gentle then, how he could avoid it? Who could de cide beforehand what would be the fact! The gentleman had admitted that Congress could not settle the question; who, then, could do it? I was obviously impossible that the question could be decided by anybody but the Judici-

He would peturn, then, to the remarks it is wrong to call slavery an institution. "Just the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Woodward,) and he would may that, if Congress should undertake, by a unanimous vote, to say that slavery was a fact (to use the expression of the gentleman from South Carolina) in the territories, that would not bind the Legislature or Judiciary, unless Congress had jurisdiction over the subject. It would, at the last, come fore the courts, and it could be newhere els decided. Had he not, then, the right to say, cui bono? - what good would arise if they undertook to maintain that slavery existed there?-Gentlemen, equally talented and learned, main tained the reverse—that it did not exist then until it was legalized. Why, if they should discuss this point for six months, until every gen tieman had made up an opinion about it, would that settle the question! Reference had been made to the crae of a bank, taid the question had been asked, how that was a party question had been asked, how that was a party question had been asked, he fore the Judiciary. Did no when it could go before the Judiciary? Did no the gentleman see that it was properly a part question, because this Government had to a upon it, and to make a charter before it went i the country? And did not the gentlemen know that it went before the court on the question its constitutio rality, and that the court deck it to be constitutional? Well, then, suppo thin House should, by a two-thirds vote, dec settle the question? Still the case could and would come before the courts, and the courts would decide the question without reference to the opinions of politicians. They could no

But if the gentleman from Stuth Carolina much distrusted his own opinion-if he was so fearful that the law was against him-if he take it for granted that the courts will so decide, ther he would advise that gentleman to go against the acquisition of all territory, for in no other way said he could. In the name of common sense let the gentlem an tell him how this question wa

to be settled in advance, if, as the gentleman admitted, Congress had no control over it? Mr. Woodward rested on the proposition, tha Congress could and ought to legislate for the protection of the rights of the slave-holders as prescribed by the Constitution. The gentleman rom Vinginia, said the courts had to determine the question. If that were so, he never would onsent to make a case for them.

Mr. Bayts. The gentleman now had changed legislate on the subject. Mr. Woodward said the people of all the States

were bound to deliver up fugitive slaves, and that Congress was bound to make laws to provide that the judicial proceedings of every State shall be taken as evidence in other States Mr. BAYLY said that was entirely a new ques

on. The right to recapture fugitive slaves was one thing, but the question which the gentleman from South Carolina had discussed was a different one. No man would deny that the provision of the Constitution to which the gentleman had referred operated in every State of this Union but the question, whether a territory was a free The question which he had been arguing was not in reference to a fugitive, but resdent slave with his master. Would that provision of the Constitution enable a master to hold his slave in Ma ne or Massachusetts? Would no for as Gaboon river for the benefit of his health it enable a master to remove to either of the It was then said that the colony was suffering ree States, take up his residence there, and conunue to hold his slave? Nobody would maintain that. The gentleman from South Carolina was too good a lawyer to believe that; but the gentleman argued that slavery would exist as a fact in territory acquired. Well, but who was to deide whether it did or not? Congress could not lecide it. If Congress should undertake to deside, its decision would not be obligatory on the courts. The gentleman from South Carolina had spoken of the Judiciary of a Territory, but the gentleman knew well that if was a question that would come before the Federal Judiciary. rader the laws and Constitution of the United this sort with a gentleman from a Scuthern

Highly important from Mexico.

communism; that is, the idea by which one man becomes the exclusive owner of chattels or anything else. Slavery exists as property. The white race, without the Constitution, at an early period of the world, went to Africa and seized without law, and held without law, the negroes laken there. The law did not exist to make negroes property any more than it did to make caoutchous property, or any other article of manufacture. Property was not an institution. Laws did not create wealth. The law floes not transport tor upon new negotiation. Penn y Pena, in his address to Congress, says

Vacates. The Taking of Sector. The Central American Times, of the 27th ult., has a full account of the capture of Bacalar by the Indians, the particulars of which we

No little alarm has been excited in Balize by the arrival of large numbers of refugees fro Bacalar, to which place the Maya Indians 1 At daylight on the morning of the 18th April, the town of Bacalar was closely inve and set on fire in different directions by the Indians, who occupied an extent of about five thousand yards, and kept up an incessant fire which was returned by the inhabitants. This exchange of fire continued for three days. On the afternoon of the third day, on a signal given by two bugles and a drum, the Indians in a body left the bush in which they had been concealed, and assaulted the entrenchments, which they carried, the Spaniards having only time give one volley, and then, being overpowers were disarmed; those who were able to excu ook refuge in the fort, and the Indians, into cated with their success, inundated this beaut ful town. Their number, by the confession of a deserter, amounted to twelve thouse

Since writing the above, the fort has be surrendered to the Indians, who have dismiss the men in it, after shaving their heads

From Yucatan. The following is from the New Orleans Bul

etin of the 18th The brig Aparecida, Capt. Espinols, has ar inst, and Campeachy on the 2d, bringing news which completely contradicts the statem peace. Captain Espinola says that twenty-eight ressels of all nations were on the coast of catan for the purpose of receiving the flying people, and that on the day he sailed it we credibly asserted that 150,000 Indians we within twenty-five miles of Merida. The Apa recida brought over twenty-one boxes of silve slate, doubtless sent to this country for safety Private letters received here give the mor In addition to the above, we have a slip fro the office of the New Orleans Mercury, dates May 18, 1014 A. M. The Mercury has receive ed a Merida paper, which publishes a ratific treaty entered into on the 23d alt., by commis ionersappointed by Governor Barbachano, Yucatan, and commissioners appointed by Patchief of the revolted Indians. The report of Capt. Espinola is of a much later date, and the Mercury supposes that Pat was recrely awaiting at the head of his troops the full compliance of the Yucatanese with the treaty, or that the treaty ty was merely an armistice and subsequently violated by the Yucatanese. Among the provisions of the treaty are the following: the Goy. Barbachano shall have the supreme power during his natural life, and he, in conjunction with Pat, who is to be Governor of the Indiana. shall decide upon the best method of establish ing harmony between the whites and Indians that the Indians shall have the privilege of clearing the mountain lands for agricultural pures, rent free, which are never hereafter to be poies, rent free, which are number of 2,500 sold; that the arms, to the number of 2,500 taken from the Indians by the Government shall be returned to them; and that everythin captured by the Indians shall be retained b them and considered as their own .- Louisvil

From Santa Fo and the Plains The steamer Whirlwind got down from the Missouri river last night, bringing passenger several gentlemen from Santa Fe and the

They left Santa Fe on the 1st of April, and fell in with Major Gilpin about the ninth, on the canadian forks. He was getting along finely, and the Indians were flying before him At Santa Fe all was quiet. Nearly all the When our informant left Mafor Gilpi was about to proceed South, against a band of

Later. St. Loves, May 31, 7 P. M. Maj Swiger arrived to-day from Santa Fe. H parts that Cot. Newby had fitted out an exped e against Navajas, Maj Swiger, on his way !

who took everything from him.

Gen. Price had received orders from Gen. Butle
to evacuate Chihmhma. He had not obeyed thes then still quiet at Santa Fe.

All was still quiet at Santa Fe.

The river at this point and to Cairo is in fin

The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer learns by letter from Col. Upshaw, the vigilant ages or the Chickneys, dated April 25th, that conflicts have recently taken place between some Indians of the prairie tribes and the citizens of Texas, in the vicinity of Fort Washitu. U. writes that a party of Wacoes killed three surveyors, citizens of Texas. Subsequent to the murders, a party of rangers surprised them while they were drying the scalps of the three white men, all of which party (four in number) they killed. About the same time a detachment of Capt. Johnson's rangers fell in with a party of Indians, and while holding a talk through an in-terpreter, the Indians fired upon them, when commenced a brisk fight, which continued until about twelve of the Indians were killed, and a number wounded, when the survi-

vors fled .- St Louis Republican. The Intelligencer says:

Col. U. is also informed upon good Indian authority, that about 120 Kickapoos crossed sent as three dollars in a letter dated May 25th. Red River, eighty miles above Fort Washita, a short time since, all on foot, evidently a war party. Their destination is not known. Their march might have been interrupted, no doubt, had there been any dragoons at Fort Washita but that garrison is not only deficient in dragoons, but not more than a dozen mounted in fantry could be raised for that service. We be lieve that Colonel Upshaw has been for a long time urging upon the War Department to station He now says Congress has a right frontier. a party of Dragoons at that post, where they are

From the Coast of Africa.

The Jamestown, the flag-ship of our squadron or the coast of Africa, was at anchor off Wydah or the 4th of February last. The N. Y. True Sur American vessel on the coast suspected of bei engaged in the slave trade.

The British and French, if not interdicted, a

not encouraged by the native authorities, in inter-course with Wydah. Their visits to that port are resumed to by subjected to quite a stric ernor and inhabitants is attributed to distrust en

tertained be the king of the ultimate designs

views of these two governments. When the Jamestown was at Princess Hay, the Congress or Legislative Council of Liberia had no fixed upon its fariff or revenue system.
On the 13th of March, Governor Rusworm wa absent from Monrovia, having gone down the coast somewhat from a scarcity of provisions, in consequence of a war existing at Cavally, between the ast tribes and those of the interior, who inte cept the rice whenever the colony had before o

tained its principal supplies of that article of food. In other respects, at that date, the colony was doing well. On the 25th of March, the Jame On the 20th of March, the Jamestown was to have sailed from Monrovia on a cruise. On the 19th of March, the Porpoise, Lieut. Commanding Gordon, reached that point from Fort Praya by way of Sherbro and Gallinas. Off these points the Porpoise communicated with her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid. The Decatur was at Port Praya when the Porpoise left, preparing for an immediate contraction.

The Nashville Railroad Case, The chancery court at Nashville was engage

everal days of last week in the trial of the case of Thomas Claiborne and others, upon a bill filed to enjoin the corporation from carrying out the subscription of \$500,000 to the Nashville By the arrival of the steamer Magnolia, we the subscription of \$500,000 to the Nashville have New Orleans dates of the 22d. The steam- and Chattanooga railroad. We learn from the constitutional and valid. The case will be taken up to the Supreme court .- Knezville

> Mormous Murdered by the Indiana By an arrival from the city of the Salt Lake we learn that the Indians had attacked, and brutally murdered a number of the Mormons, men women and children. An express came in for assistance. No cause had been assigned for the outbreak .- St. Louis Union.

Arrivat of the Siberala

SEVEN DAVS LATER FROM EUROPE. New YORK, May 27. The Royal mail steamer Hilbernia arrived to-da

aving sailed from Liverpool on the 13th inst. The blowing intelligence, being seven days later, was ecsived by her. Low and middling cotton had declined 1-8d. The French coast has been ordered to be plated a state of complete defence, and several against had been called out. The new French complete complete defence and several against had been called out. nent appointed has proved a complete of the moderatists. Louis Blanc and Ab ph of the mo

The Pope of Rome has declared war against Aus-Further skirmishes have taken place between for several days during the fore part of the week excess the Austrians and Italians. The Austrian army is sirely bot, but it is now quite pleasant, and veryfavora

The Danes have blockaded the German porta-insurrections have transpired at Madrid. Funds during the week have been very nervous. In Thursday, Consols were quoted at 84 1-2. On Friday, they closed at 83 3-4.

The Danish blockade operated disadvantage upon trade in the manufacturing districts, as the Italian war.

The intervention of England or France, it is hoped, will put a stop to hostilities.

The harvest promises an abundant yield, which degreesed American Breadstuffs.

The Citizens of Italy have quarrelled with the Pope about declaring war against Austria. The Pope made a speech against it. The people rehe people threatened to depose him and ent is Provisional Government. [Nothing has been received by telegraph about reland or the Chartists.

Later. NEW YORK, May 31. The Steamer United States, arrived to-day, fro

Liverpool, with four days later intelligence than that brought by the Hibernia.

Flour has slightly improved. Corn and meal have smended some. The quotations are for Canal flour 27s 9t a 28s; Baltimore 27s a 27s 6d; white and mixed Wheat 7s 2d a 8s 2d; red 6s 7d a 7s 3d; white Corn 27 a 28s; yellow 28 a 31s; meel 12a 6d a 13a 3d. Provisions are unchanged. The low grades

At Paris, on the 15th inst., the people took for the name of the people, proclaimed its dissolution. The cause of this demonstration originated tion. The cause of this demonstration originated from sympathy for Poland. The workmen all left their shops, and all the clube, with banners flying, assembled on the Boulevards singing the Marseilles Hymn. They thence proceeded to the Assembly and rushed into the Chamber. The National Guards remained firm, and finally dispersed the mob. Several of the ringleadurs were ar-

The latest intelligence from Ireland rehat Mitchell had been arrested under the new clony laws. O'Brien's trial had been brought to a one. The jury, however, could not agree upon eir verdict. Meagher's trial was still progress-

There is nothing of importance from Spain.

The Austrians have again been defeated in a nost sanguinary conflict, which took place near

By the schooner I. B. Gager, Capt. Slater, from Sierra Leone, April 17th, we learn that two Brazilian slave schooners—one with 400 slaves on board—the other with only the crew, but fitted up for a slaver—arrived at Sierra Leone the 15th of April, prizes to British mea of-war. Capt. S. saw no American men-of-war while he was on the coast,

We are pleased to learn that the board of di rectors of the Central Railroad Company of Georgia have agreed to recommend to the stockthe Nashville and Chaffanooga Railroad Com- and there is at the present time a larger and better suppany. This makes up the one million dollars ply on hand than has been known since early in the required by the company from the States of spring. Receipts during the week amount to \$33 bids. completion of the work .- Charleston Mercury

to select a suitable place for a lunatic asylum say 5, 10, and 20 blds at the time, and texts store at prices somewhere south of the Kentucky river, will canging from \$4.30 to \$5.00. For a day or two past meet at Louisville, on Monday the 5th of June next, and from thence proceed through the southern part of the State, to hear propositions and fix the location of the saylum as required by the act. - Communically. The population of Illinois is computed at 735,

100. Its productions for the last year are thus etimated: Wheat, 4,900,000 bushels, Indiana Corn, 33,000,000: the total amount of the real and personal property is set down in the tables

The packet ship New York, for Havre, too ont \$352,535 in specie. This added to the \$381,-398 taken by the "Cambria" makes an agent sate of \$733,933 which left this port by these

Mentucky Lead.

The steamer Atlantis brought up on Saturday ast, 100 pigs lead from a mine in Crittenden chemistry, who pronounced it to contain 65 per cent of pure rine.

D'One of our subscribers at Cleveland, Ohio the writer neglected to give his name. We can not pass credit until we hear from him

CONGRESS MONDAY, May 29. SENATE.

The Senate being called to order, prayer was delivered by the Rev Mr. Gurley.

The Vice President laid before the Senate

Ommittee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Benton was appointed chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs vice Mr. Cass.

Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill relating to Indiana appropriations; sundry amendments were offered, when, on motion, the bill was laid aside informally, and the Senate, after some further unimportant business, adjourned. HOUSE.

Mr. Trick moved to suspend the rules in order offer a resolution favoring abolitionism in the District of Columbia. The year and navs were calied and resulted-year 53, nava 87. The Speaker announced that the first busine n order was the call of State for petitions, resolu

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules in order that he might offer a resolution fixing a day to consider the Oregon bill. The motion was rejected by a vote of year and nava. A message was received from the President re

lating to Oregon.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., moved to amend Mr. esolution so as to take up the Oregon bill now. A lengthy discussion ensued. Some contended that the appropriation bill should be first passed, as money was needed. The resolution was finally

Mr. Ashman introduced a resolution fixing the final adjournment of Congress on the 12th of July. The yeas and nays were called on a motion to suspend the rules, and lost. Yeas 113, nays 69.

Two-thirds not voting for the motion, it was lost.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Vinton in the chair, on the Post Office.

May 20,—4f.

WM VOUNG Bill. After some time spent therein, the com-tee rose, and reported the bill with the am

TUESDAY, May 30.

The Indiana appropriation bill was discussed.

An amendment was proposed, to pay R. M. John on \$10,000 for Choctaw Schools. The bill was then, on motion, laid saide infor-

HOUSE. In the House, the post office bill was passed.

A motion was then made that the House go into ommittee of the Whole on the Military Academy

The Montreal papers state that Mr. Papineau's supporters openly proclaim that their real object in agitating the subject of a separation of Lower from Upper Canada, at the present time, is with a view of proposing an annexation of the former to the United States.—New York

Bill

Mr. Rhett said he desired to speak on another question. The chair decided that it would be contrary to order. A long debate then ensued. The motion finally prevailed, and the Committee, after some discussion, rose and reported the bill back with amendments. The bill was then passed.

Surdry bills were reported by the several committees, which were test twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

COMMERCIAL.

STATE OF TRADE. - Bustness has not been an brid Produce are lighter, and transactions on a more lise scale. At the date of our last weekly report, the marke had slightly improved, but was without general activity A better feeling seemed to pervade all departments trade, caused by the then recent favorable advices from Europe, affording a well founded hope that a better state of things would soon prevail; since that time, however advices from all quarters have been very unfavorable and the produce market has lost the slight impulse give it, and now assumes about the same general aspect as for some time previous. The short that has been done wa in Provisions, Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Bale Rope and al alteration, as will be observed from remarks and quote ons below. The weather generally has been warm, a for all kinds of out door business; and as farmers have busy cleaning their crops, and preparing for har not much improvement in trade is socked for, for severa

Amongst the receipts of the week are 365 hhds, 3 exes tobacco; 318 pigs lead; 223 bales henry; \$13 bbis, 51 colls rope; 49 casks, 257 pieces bacon; 41 kegs, 19 bbis considered by many, until this most important of all de lard; 98 boxes cheese; 33 bbin talluw; 45 sacks outs; 150 159 kegs white lead; 297 tons pig metal; 856 bales hay; 52 sacks feathers; 350 kegs powder; 78 hoxes candles; 32+kegs nails; 504 sacks rags; 170 bbis, 61 bushels pota-17 bbls vinegar; 16 sacks rve; 47 kees shot; 68 bbls and half bbin beer and ale; to boxes starch; 204 green hides; 144 duzen straw brooms; 26 bales jeans and husey; 26 packages furs and pelities; if sacks wood: 24 bbls oil: 20 baies twine; 637 boxes tim-mate.

Receipts of Groceries exceedingly light, embracing during the week the following amounts: % bads, 25 tests myar; 296 sacks coffee; 42 bbts, 15 half bbls motarees; 21 of this touly wonderful medictor. carks, 9 hbls saleratus; 166 hble roun; 53 bbts, 25 half bbt 30 quarter bbis mackersi; 128 hoxes claret wine; 25 box. es lemons; 18 casks soda ash; 9 tierces rice; 267 houes half and quarter boxes raising.

THE RIVER-At this point to-day was still at a stand, with scant 7 feet in the canal, and about 4 feet 6 hicher water on the Pails through the Indiana soute. MONEY AND EXCHANGE. - The money market to

of our last. Exchange on the East tall premium: New Orleans [a] premium. Currency nuchanged. Tennessee is now taken in ordinary transactions; but the Bro kers continue to discount it from 3 to 6 per cent for specie BALE ROPE AND BAGGING .- Business in this

line has fallen off; and sales during the week scarcely sum fore have been principally on time, and must of the lo reported were order sales for southern plantations, say good Rope Siasi, and a few small lots superior at 6 good Rope Sizid, and a few small lott superior at 6c. Bagging Hallife, and some sales reported as high as 12fc. Sales yesterday and to-day embrace about 350 coils and 100 pieces, Sizid, and Highlife were the figures reported; we quote as cash sales good Rope at Sic, and good to printe Bagging at Hallife. Receipts during the week by the river amount to 1174 coils, and 1250 pieces.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS .- Nothing of unnall straggling lots have changed hands, but not of safcient amount to deserve particular attention. Receipts mount to 383 bales and the market duit at former rates ay Inferior 4143c; Middling Quic; Fine Spatie; on sales sported for several days past. Sales of Yurman forms rly, say 6, 7880 per doz, for different numbers, 5 per cent off to city dealers. Recespts amount to 319 bags, and sales to over 250 a portion of which was sold at current thing.

FLOUR AND GRAIN, - Flore bay fallen a shade since The commissioners, in pursuance of their du- city and country retail trade; one small lot of Como sold anging from \$4.30 to \$4.00. For a day or two past \$4 Tings 75; Good Hillands and Upper Memorappi S4

offered. Prime No. 1 in kegs or barrels we quote at sabac. No. 2, 4544c.; Inferior 25eke. per lb.

HEMP.—With light but steady receipts the market remains in about the same condition noticed at the date of our last. Holders of good and prime dew rotted instore, ask \$4.60a51.62b, whilst buyers refuse to offer more than \$4251.25 for round lots. We hear of but two small sale; this week, about 6000 lbs. at \$3.00a54.62b, both on short time. The demand is bardly so good as for several week, par, owing we presume to the fact that an agreemen hasbeen entered into by nearly all the manufacturers is the State to clear operating with their tooms for the ceipts for the past week amount to 225 bales. Stocks is store cannot full much short of 1000 bales, most of i Missouri. We quote fair to good lots at \$43.8 25; Prims \$4.503\$1 624 per cwt. No sales of water cotted reporter

his week. GROCERIES - Molasses - Of prime there is only a ma erate stock; of ordinary N. O. the supply is abundant sales have ranged through the week at 22426c., the latte for prime; retail sales 25c, common Sugarhouse is dult a 3626c prime St. Louis is worth 3628c and disable by retail. Schams are dull with heavy stocks. Sales yesterds The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from Mr. Cass, tendering his resignation as Senator.

It was ordered that the Vice President notify the Governor of Michigan of the fact.

Numerous petitions were presented and referred, or otherwise disposed of.

A message in writing was received from the President, with a communication from Oregon, asking aid and assistance. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. and to day of between 60 and 70 hids in lots, part to go

> AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen, Ky.

WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.
C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.
J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. John. Scholepield, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts Philadelphia, REV. JOHN G. FEE, General Agent.

TO THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC.

BELIEVING that a well appointed 6ath Household will be successfull, custained by public, I propose the fitting up of such an estab inent.
In order to accomplish this, it is necessary for procure two hundred and fifty uniscribers. It day upon the task of soliciting names, and we spectfully call the attention of the cilizens to the The establishment will contain 24 sparious and confortably furnished bath rooms—17 for gentlemen, and for ladies—and will possess every requisite for Wirm, Cold, Shoreer, Sulphur, Salt, Bunh, and

The building will be located in a central part of th

C. H. BARKLEY, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lexington, Ky.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order, and proceeded to the consideration of morning business.

Mr. Alchison introduced a resolution to close the session of the present Congress on the first of July. Extra session, if called, not to be before October 1.

No. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA

American & French Paper Hangings,
Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide
Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms,
Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are partieu
arly invited to call.

IRA BURDSALL No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K

LOUISVILLE:

HAS always for cale. Wholesale and Retail, a full asortment of the patterns of Paper Hangings. Manufactured by

18AAC FUGH & CO. red by Sept. 18 1847-1y.

BART'S VEGETABLE EXPRACE

Is the only remedy that can be relied on for the per plexy, Parslynis, General Destiny, Deficiency of Ner-vous and Payment Energy, and all Revous Disorders including the most dressiful of all florates that were affect

EPHLEPSY, OR FALLING SICK YESS

sterical Pits, Convulsions, Sparson, &c. This desease consists in a radien deprivation of the sensor, accompanied with a violent convulnit of the whole body. It attacks by fue, and after a curtain-duration goes off, leaving the milleure in a stapor, attended with great weakness and exhaustion or the Doctor HART would improve it upon the minds of the

ever discovered that can be retird un for the permana cure of this most dreadful of all discusor. As its toudency is to imanity, madness and death, the most SKILFUL PHYSICIANS. half bbis flour; 549 sacks wheat; 716 bbis whisky; 363 bales of Europe, to well as those of our own country, have cotton; 319 bags cotton yaras; 1235 pieces bagging; 1174 pronounced Epilepsy incurable. And it has been so

afflic ed, that the Vegetable Extract is the only remedy

coveries was made by Doctor S. Harr, nearly sixteen outless barley; 21 sacks hempiseed; 13 sacks flaxseed; | years since, furing which time if has been performing some of the most REMARKABLE CUIRES upon record, and has sequired a reputation which time alone can efface. Physicians of undoubted skill and ex-

> ing the use of this truty valuable medicine to their pa lenin, charge, and friends who are thus afflicted, as the only remedy EPILEPTIC FITS Of twenty owen years and att months, sured by the u

perience. Ministers of various delibertuations, as well as

transfresh of our eminent citizens all unite in recommend

Read the fullowing remarkable case of the son of W m. Score. Eq. of Paladespina, afflicted with Epileptic First wenty salest years and six months.—After traveling through England, rectined, for many and France, committing the model emission particular, and expending for medical treatment and advise. three thousand dutiars, relutined with his son to this country, in November last, with our receiving any hencit whatever, and was circular wing.

by ming HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT

Mr. Ww Second's Lotter to Dr. Hart and nevical strendance. I was advised to take a must to Europe with him, which I did. I first voiced England. I constited the most eminent physicians there is respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed accordingly. I cemained there there mustbe without the case of the case of the case. physicians, and the most that I received was their on

POSITIVELY INCURABLE. accordingly left England, traveled through Scuttand

His reason, which was so far gone acto until him for business, is entirely restured, with the prospect now be fore him of he, health and unfulness. He is now in years of age, and I years & mouths of this time has been afflated with this most dreafful of diseases, but thank God is raisy enjoying good health. Now, Sir, faith without works I don't better in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here engloss gate one hundres dollars. I have no doubt took you will taken this mosther and quite a different thing. The dabt of grateful de, I said one you, but please accept this amount in interest on the date. copt this amount as interest on the debt in advance.

Vours, very respectfully.

WILLIAM SECORE.

Another Hemarkable Cure performed by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract. pd, Rock River, and Pupper brands, and tales of all de messend taking the Extract, she unferred with attache o

Edintie. Physicians pronounced her incuratio, and could do nothing more for her. We had almost despaired of a case, when bearing of the remarkable curse performed by the Vagetaine mixiract, we determined to give it a trial. The result has eacheded our most sanguine expectation, and put use the lefreed from a most dreadful makedy, and restared to

Should any one faci decisions of steing her, and of as-certaining one paraleuters of the come, such with may be gratined by calling on or midensing as letter to me, part Youkers, Westchester, New York.

Testiment spon Testimony,

uly wonderlist medicine. Rend the fittowing letter im Botter W. L. Munroe, or Gudtoni, Ohin, one n he most eminent physicians in that place penetrated in many in the process of the variety, the is the mean highly successful in all. Three of the patience, I trust, have been radically corpt. The fourth the last pully improving, and will, I think, without doubt, recover: I am not in the habit or prescribing or recommending Fatent Medicines, but when I see an article

which promises so much for the relief of suffering hu-manity. I feel it my duty to recommend it, and I have no hesitation in saying, that as soon as the Faculty are fully sequalisted with the real merit of your medicine. they will close their eyes against prejudice, and land you (Signed)
To Dr. S. Hanr, New York.

We would refer to the following persons who have sen cured by using Bart's Vegetable Extract-W. Bennet, afflicted nine years, 171 Grand stree Ellaworth, afficied seven years, 71 Dover street, Joseph McRougal, afficied nine years, East Brooklyn. L. I.

H. W. Smith, New York Custom House.

S. Kelly, afficied twenty years, Staten Island.

Mine E. Mckeef, afficied twenty years, Yorkville.

Mice E. Crane, affleted twenty years, 192 Hammers!

Wm. II. Parsell, afflicted twenty-three years, 73 No. Jacob Petry, afflicted four years, 174 Delancy strees.

Judge Randgil, 94 East Broadway, N. V. Thomas R. Junes of the U. S. Navy. Captain William Jennings, State street. Bridger References also made to— Rev. Richmond Taggett, West Davenport, N. Y. Rev. T. L. Sushnell, Saltimore, Md. Charles Brown, 160 Water street, N. Y.

All of which may be called upon or addressed, From the Watchman of the Valley, the leading Pres yterian paper of the West, published in Cincinnati

Advertisemen of patent medicines, our readers are sware, have leen excluded from our columns for several cars past. Our objections to them are— 1. We are not in favor of kneping secret either

2. The growest impositions are often practised on the community by the venders of such medicine.

3. Patients are often induced, by the flattering recommendations of them to drug themselves without discretion, and much to their injury, many times, an evil, by the way, which is common in the use of all active medicines, without professional advice. ones, without professional advice. medicines, whatever may be one objections to the principle of patenting them, that are valuable remedies the certain specific diseases, the publication of which is an act of benevolenes. Believing the article advertised in another column to be of that class—a belief for which We have High Medical Authority-

we have inserted it. A cure for Epileptic and other fits, which often hadle the skill of the best physicians, would bring joy into many an afflicted family. In making This Advertisement an exception to our general exclusion of palent medicines, we have followed the example of other religious journals that have adopted the same general rule. This valuable medicine (Harr's Vegetable Estract) is for sale by Thomas & Miles, 147 Main stress, Cincin

The Time is not far Di-When thousands who are now trembling under the hand of the decentual disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal, will find permanent relief and be reserved to new life by using this celebrated medicine.

Over one thousand Certificates

Mace been received in testimony of the beneficial reside produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Exrepared by S. Hant, M. D., New York.

Four Eight " tion, and sent to any part of the United States, Texas, Mexico, and West Indies.

Mexico, and West Indies
THOMAS & MILES,
147 Main street, Setures 3d and 4th streets, Cincinnati,
Obio, General Agents for the United States.
Gal Chapin, corner of 5th and Market streets, Agent for
Louisville, Ky.
David Graigleed, Indianapoits, Ind.
GPAR communications in reference to Doctor Hart's
Vegetable Extract, must be addressed, post-paid, to
THOMAS & MILES.
147 Main street, Cincinnati,
April 22, 1848.—6m.

April 23, 1848,--6m.

EDGAR NEEDHAM. STREET NEAR NINTH, LOUISVILLE, KY., DEALER IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE WORK

MONUMENTS, Tomb Spones, Furniture, Chimney pieces, &c., &c. Abo, Common lime, Waser lime and Plaster of Paris—wholesale and retail. I will sell work as low, and do it as well as any one in the Wast. Orders from the country respectfully solicited. Engraving done in the nearest atyle of from two to feur cards per letter, drawings and estimates of work furnished grainitumity. All work start from